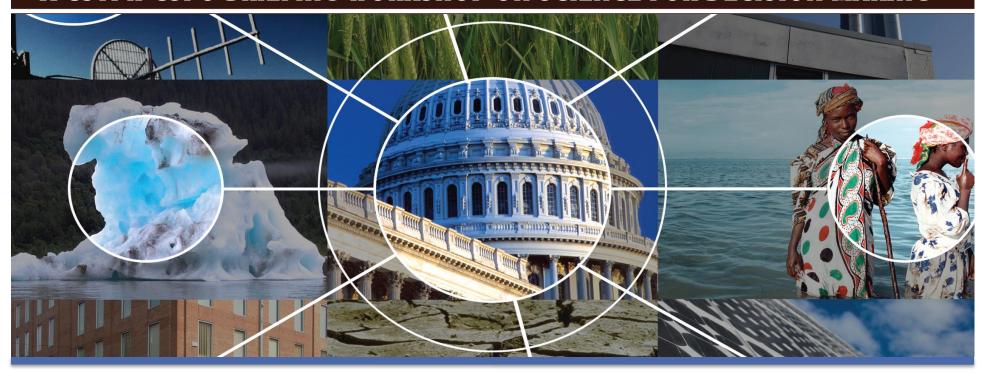
A CSTPR-CSPO BRIEFING WORKSHOP ON SCIENCE FOR DECISION MAKING



CREATING USABLE SCIENCE IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
April 12, 2010









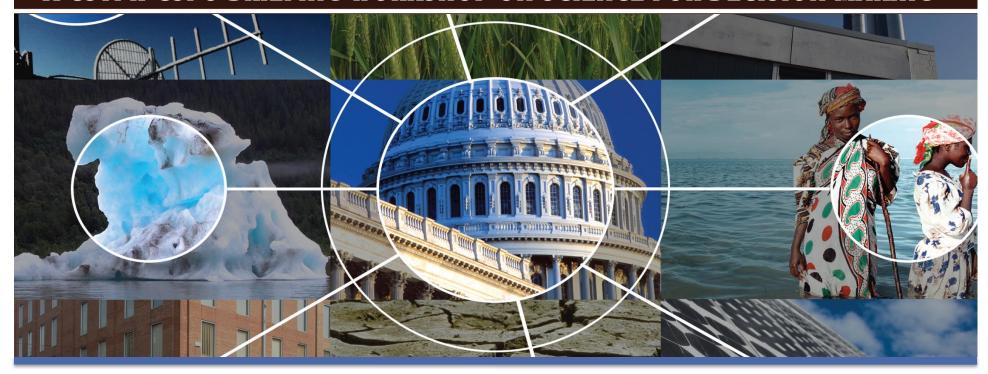




AGENDA

- 10:00 AM Choate Room Welcome and Introduction
 - William Hooke, American Meteorological Society
 - Daniel Sarewitz, Consortium for Science, Policy & Outcomes, Arizona State University
- 10:15 AM Choate Room Presentations
 - Creating Usable Science in an Uncertain World
 - Lisa Dilling, Center for Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Colorado
 - Federal Institutions for Usable Science and Technology
 - Nathaniel Logar, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University
 - Usable Science in Practice? A Contrast of Earthquake and Hurricane Research
 - Genevieve Maricle, U.S. Agency for International Development
 - Delivering Usable Science: The Case of Climate Services
 - Elizabeth McNie, Political Science & Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Purdue University
- 11:15 AM Choate Room Panel Discussion
 - Moderator, William Hooke, American Meteorological Society
- 12:15 PM Root Room Luncheon
- Science Policy Making as a Creative Act
 - John H. Marburger, III, Stony Brook University
- 2:00 PM Adjourn

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CREATING USABLE SCIENCE IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

Lisa Dilling, University of Colorado April 12, 2010













The science policy context

 Programs are increasingly charged with creating science to support decision making

 In this context, how do we know what science is "the right science" to do to address societal problems, and how do we make that science "usable"?

www.sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/sparc



What is usable science?

- "Science that meets the changing needs of decision makers"
- Addressing societal goals through research often requires advances in fundamental knowledge-- they can go hand in hand
- => A complement to basic and applied science

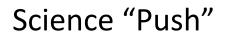
www.sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/sparc



Characteristics of usable science

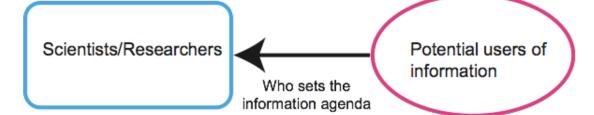
- Context matters
 - Relevant to decision, realistic options available
- Receptive institutional and organizational setting
- Compatible cultural context
- Content, delivery and timing must meet needs of users

www.sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/sparc

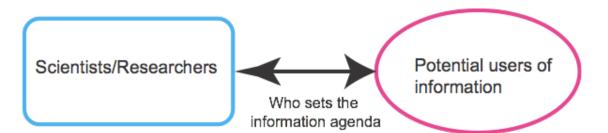


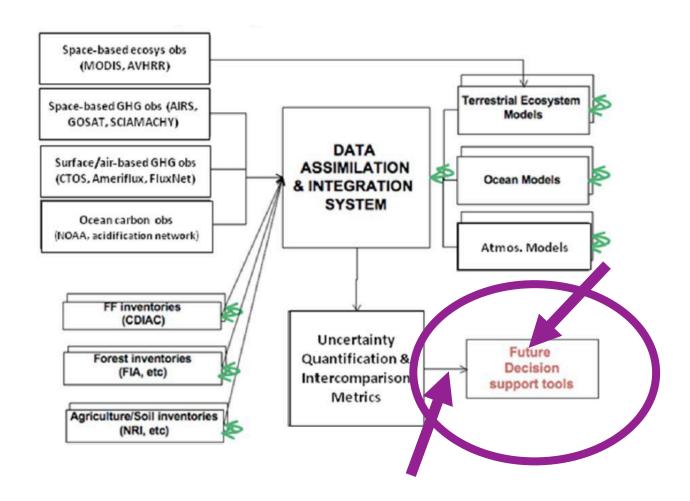


Demand "Pull"



Iterativity and coproduction





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Federal Institutions for Usable Science and Technology
by Nat Logar, Harvard University
April 12, 2010













NIST: Heilmeier Questions

- What is the problem; why is it hard?
- How is it solved today and by whom?
- What is the new technical idea; why can we succeed now?
- Why should NIST do this?
- What is the impact if successful and who would care?
- How will you measure progress?



NIST-MSEL Prioritization Process

Overall Score

Impact If MSEL Successful

R	G	G
R	R	R
S	S	S
L	M	Н

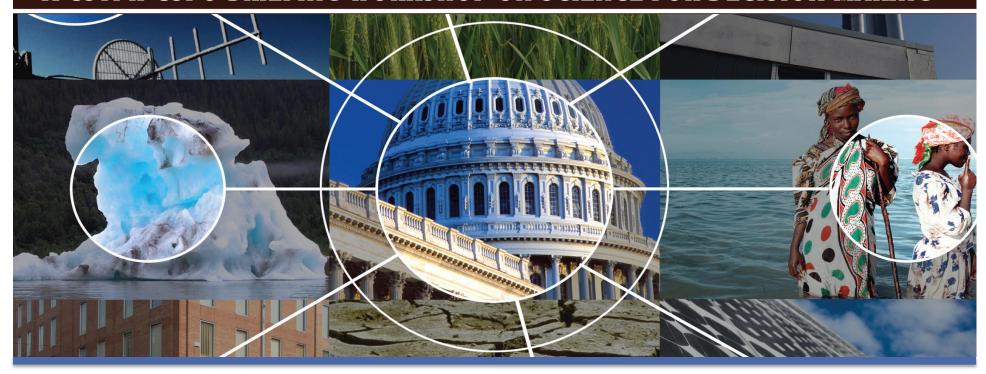
Probability of MSEL Success



Naval Research Laboratory Agricultural Research Service

- Embedded users/ Military Deputies
- Feedback/ test runs
- Requirements Process/ Planning workshops
- DOD Research categorization
- Consideration of impact, needs, timeline, along with frequent, repeated consultation with stakeholders

A CSTPR-CSPO BRIEFING WORKSHOP ON SCIENCE FOR DECISION MAKING



Usable Science in Practice? A Contrast of Earthquake and Hurricane Research

by Genevieve Maricle April 12, 2010













Hurricane Research

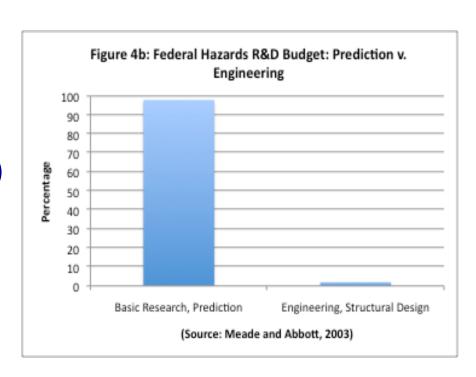
Mission:

Vulnerability, Increased Resilience, Long-Term Sustainability of (largely) coastal communities

Means:

Watches, Warnings, Short-term predictive capability

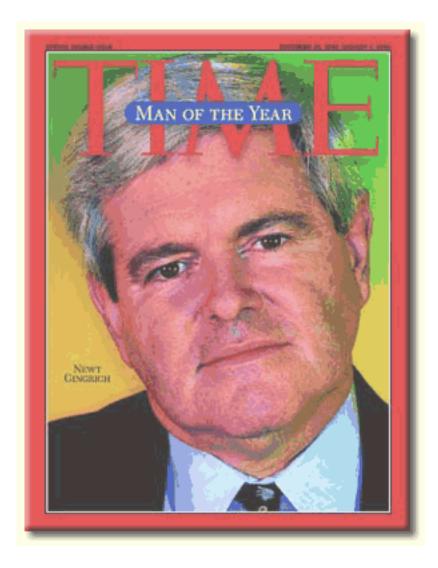
PREDICTION





Earthquake Research



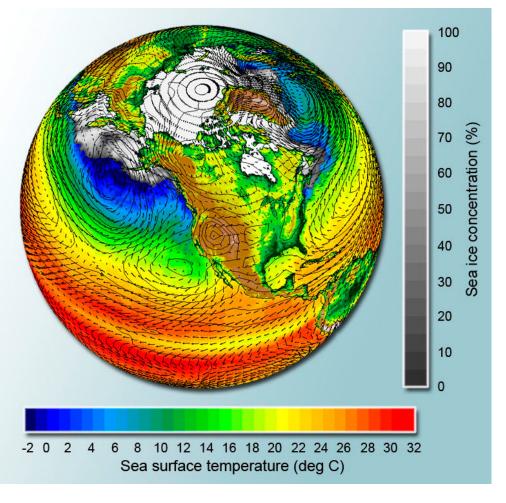




Implications

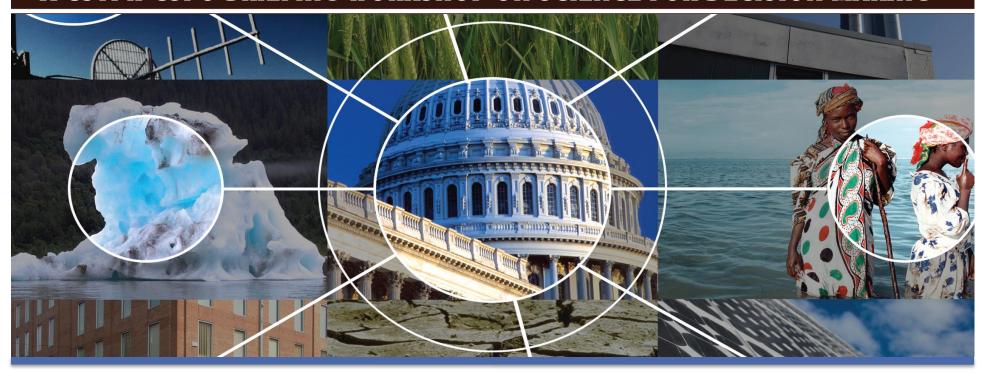
These trends are not limited to hurricane research.

- -Climate
- -Ecology, Environmental science
- -Sustainability Science.



Real opportunity to harness lessons from Earthquake Research.

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Delivering Usable Science: The Case of Climate Services
Elizabeth C. McNie, Purdue University
April 12, 2010













Delivering Usable Science

Usable = salient, credible, legitimate

Key conditions and attributes

How? Institutional and organizational design considerations



Key Conditions and Attributes

- Knowledge integration (multiple)
- Strong relationships based on trust and mutual respect
- 'Whole system' perspective
- Reflexive learning community
- Patient, flexible, maverick(?)



Institutional & Organizational Design

- Build robust engagement mechanisms
 - Early, iterative, two-way communication
 - Stakeholder needs and concerns
 - Informal and formal feedback mechanisms
 - Capacity building
 - Decision support



Institutional & Organizational Design

- Build flat, decentralized organizations
- Provide strong leadership, 'champions'
- Utilize multiple evaluation metrics
- Reward work related to social systems
- Increase time for deadlines, deliverables



RSD Framework: The Missed Opportunity Matrix

Demand: Can User Benefit from Research?

Yes No

Yes

Supply:
Is Information
Being
Produced?

Sophisticated users taking advantage of well-deployed research

Institutional constraints, or other obstacles prevent information use

No

Opportunity to shape research agenda to meet needs

Non-user